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No. E. 1958—*Edn.* 177-38-2, *dated* 12*th December* 1938.

The accompanying *ad-interim* report of the Committee on Elementary Education is published for general information.

By Order,
M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

AD-INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

In their order No. Camp. E. 1-11—Edn. 201-37-1, dated 12th October 1937, Government appointed a Committee with the following personnel to go into the question as to why the expansion of Elementary Education that was hoped for when the Elementary Education Act of 1930 was passed was not realised and to make recommendations for securing better results :—

(1) *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. S. P. Rajagoplachari, B.A., B.L.,
First Member of Council (CHAIRMAN).

(2) Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (CANTAB.), BAR.-AT-LAW,
Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University.

(3) Mr. E. G. McAlpine, M.A. (EDIN.), DIP.EDN. (EDIN.), V.D., J.P.,
Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.

(4) Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

(5) Mr. M. Venkatesa Inyenger, M.A.,
General Secretary to Government.

(6) *Khan Bahadur* Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan,
Member, Legislative Council, Bangalore.

(7) Mr. D. V. Gundappa,
Member, Legislative Council, Bangalore.

(8) Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B.,
Member, Legislative Council, Davangere.

(9) Mr. H. R. Guruv Reddy, B.A., LL.B.,
President, District Board, Bangalore District, Bangalore.

(10) Mr. H. Lingappa, B.A., B.L.,
Chairman, District School Board, Shimoga.

(11) Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.ED.,
Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Circle.

Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin will be Secretary to the Committee.

2. In a subsequent order No. E. 1575-88—Edn. 201-37-4, dated 27th November 1937, Government were pleased to add the following gentlemen to the Committee :—

(1) Mr. S. C. Malliah,
Member, Mysore Representative Assembly,
Somanahalli, Maddur Taluk.

(2) *Lokasevaniratha* Mr. Bale Siddalinga Setty,
Member, Mysore Representative Assembly,
Krishnarajanagara.

3. When Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.ED., was appointed Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the Government in their Order No. E. 5771—Edn. 201-37-15, dated 5th July 1938, appointed Dr. K. N. Kini, M.A., PH.D., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, as a member of the Committee and also Secretary thereof during the period Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin continues as Director of Public Instruction.

4. The Committee have met four times till now. At the first meeting, after a full discussion of the terms of reference and their bearing on the subject, the following broad issues were formulated so as to cover all the subjects which the Committee have to consider :—

(1) Whether the policy in regard to the expansion and development of elementary education so far pursued has achieved the object in view, if not, what change in the policy is required.

(2) What modifications, if any, in the lines of expansion and development laid down in the Elementary Education Act of 1930 are required, in the light of the experience of the past seven years?

(3) How are the financial resources of the Local Education Authorities to be augmented to enable them to bear their share of the financial responsibility for the expansion and development of Elementary Education?

(i) How can the existing facilities for elementary education be improved :—

(*a*) Whether further consolidation and redistribution of Elementary Schools can be effected according to a well-defined plan in order to secure a more effective utilization of the existing resources.

(*b*) How can wastage in Elementary Education be avoided to ensure permanent literacy?

(*c*) What changes in the administrative and supervisory arrangements in regard to Elementary Education should be brought about in order to secure effective working of the schools?

5. The main questions of policy which the Committee have to consider are referred to in Items I, II and III mentioned above. Before entering into a detailed discussion of these questions, it is considered desirable to make a rapid survey of the progress made so far, especially during the last thirty years.

6. Though the beginning of a definite policy of mass education is traceable to the year 1868, systematic and conscious efforts towards the ultimate aim of universal Elementary Education may be stated to have commenced about 1910. The policies underlying these efforts since 1910 may be divided into three stages corresponding to the three decades following the year 1911-12.

7. The first stage, *i.e.*, from 1911-12 to 1921-22 was one of phenomenal quantitative expansion. The Government accorded sanction to a scheme by which the village was made responsible for maintaining the primary schools, the Government giving a grant from Rs. 5 to 7 to each school, it being understood that the villagers would contribute the other half of the teacher's salary either in cash or kind. The enthusiasm of the people was so great that in the year 1918-19 the expansion reached its peak with 9,596 elementary schools for boys and girls with a total enrolment of 2,43,172 while in 1910-11 there were only 2,077 schools with a total enrolment of 75,804. Even making allowance for some over estimation, it is undoubted that rapid progress during this period both in numbers of schools and of scholars is discernible. This state of things was unfortunately not of a permanent character. When the first flush of enthusiasm abated, the villagers failed, in many cases, to pay their contribution with the result that the only remuneration that the teacher got was the salary grant received from the Government. The economic depression and the prevalence of epidemics following that year further aggravated the situation, in that the parents withdrew their children from schools to lend a helping hand in their economic struggle.

8. The second stage commenced when on the report of the then Inspector-General of Education, the Government issued orders on 25th May 1921 laying down the following principles, *viz.*, (1) that the efficiency of schools should be improved and educational facilities enlarged and properly adjusted according to the population of the localities and (2) that local bodies should take over control and bear a fair share of financial responsibility by levying an educational cess of one anna in the rupee on certain items of revenue, *viz.*, land, excise and forest. Aided schools were to be converted into Government institutions and the pay and prospects of the teachers were to be improved. As a result of this policy, the number of aided schools decreased and the number of Government schools increased; but there was an appreciable fall in the total number of schools, as could be seen from Table I (Appendix A).

9. In the meanwhile, the District Boards of Bangalore and Chitaldrug agreed to levy the Education Cess at the rate of only half an anna in the rupee. Three more Boards, *viz.*, Hassan, Shimoga and Tumkur came into line a little later and the remaining Boards later on. Very few municipalities, however, levied the cess. The expenditure on primary education for boys rose from Rs. 12,11,579 in 1920-21 to Rs. 16,92,394 in 1930-31, of which the increase in expenditure from State funds was from Rs. 4,36,566 to Rs. 13,11,153.

10. The present decade from the year 1931-32 which constituted the 3rd stage in the development of Elementary Education in the State commenced with a comprehensive piece of legislation, *viz.*, the Elementary Education Act of 1930 as a consequence of which there came into existence eight District Local Education Authorities (District Boards) and four Town Local Education Authorities (Municipalities) to whose administrative control were transferred from 1st July 1931 all Government Primary Schools, and village aided schools (in Districts) situated in the respective local areas with their staff, buildings, equipment, etc., and who were charged with the responsibility for the consolidation, expansion and development of Elementary Education within their respective limits of jurisdiction. An Eelmentary Education Fund was constituted for each Local Education Authority to which were transferred the amounts spent from the State Fund and the proceeds of the Education Cess wherever they were levied during the financial year 1930-31.

11. It was expected that the Local Education Authorities would augment their resources by levying in the area under their jurisdiction an education cess or an additional education cess on certain items of State revenue, revenue forming part of the District Fund, and Municipal Tax and undertake comprehensive schemes of expansion during the decade commencing from the year of the transfer of control (1931-32) so as to provide a sufficient number of school places for all children between the ages of 6 and 12 years within the local limits of their jurisdiction with at least one school for every Village Panchayet in the Districts. The Act also enjoined on the Local Education Authorities (*vide* section 33) that they shall, within a period of ten years after it came into force, submit to Government a programme of compulsory education of all children between the ages aforesaid throughout the local area of their jurisdiction.

12. The statement of schools and scholars during the 7 years noted in Table 2 below shows that the Local Education Authorities have not made any appreciable progress either in augmenting the number of schools or their strength :—

TABLE 2.

Year	Boys		Girls		Percentage of boys to total male school-going population	Percentage of girls to total female school-going population
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars		
1930-31 ...	5,857	2,22,816	538	31,443	*44·0	7·2
1931-32 ...	5,676	2,10,944	523	31,297	38·2	6·6
1932-33 ...	5,706	2,14,897	537	32,294	43·6	6·8
1933-34 ...	5,718	2,13,802	536	32,471	43·4	6·9
1934-35 ...	5,735	2,16,721	515	32,857	44·0	7·0
1935-36 ...	5,783	2,17,063	503	33,197	44·1	7·5
1936-37 ...	5,868	2,31,684	487	33,415	47·0	7·9

* The figures for 1930-31 were calculated on the Census population of 1921. For figures from 1931-32, Census of 1931 is taken.

13. The number of primary schools for boys has risen by barely 8 and the strength by less than 9,000 in six years. The number of primary schools for girls has fallen by 51 and the strength has increased by less than 2,000. The decline in the number of schools for girls is accounted for by the amalgamation of girls' schools with those for boys in areas where their strength had not reached the "economic limit," namely, an average strength of 25 and the average attendance of 15 in Maidan schools, and 20 and 12, respectively, in Malnad schools (*vide* Rule 50 (1) under the Act), as an item in the policy of consolidation of educational provision.

14. The Government, however, sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of grant-in-aid schools with effect from 1935-36 and their contribution made on a progressive scale amounts to Rs. 50,000 in the current year. Only two Local Education Authorities (Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore District) have made attempts to meet their quota of 50 per cent as required by the Act of 1930 and have succeeded only partially till now. The other Local Education Authorities pleaded complete financial inability to furnish their quota and hence the schools started in their jurisdictions remain as Departmental Aided Schools.

15. Viewed also from the point of view of efficiency of elementary education as judged by the improvement in permanent literacy, the results are equally disappointing. The figures in regard to wastage embodied in Table 3 disclose the fact that while out of 100 boys in I year class in 1927-30, 39·2 proceeded to II year in the subsequent year and 31·6 and 22·0 to III and IV year classes respectively in the following years, the corresponding figures for the four years from 1933-34 to 1936-37 were 100, 34·7, 27·0 and 22·7. The percentage of boys who completed the IV primary course and who may be considered to have got that standard of education which would enable them to be permanently literate has not materially increased under the administration of Local Education Authorities, and this in spite of the efforts of the Local Education Authorities at consolidation and redistribution of schools to achieve better results by amalgamating boys and girls schools and also those meant specially for Adikarnatakas with general schools, by shutting languishing and ineffective schools and opening them in more deserving areas, and by the revision of the scales of salaries of staff in some cases.

TABLE 3.

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1927-28 ...	100			
1928-29 ...	100	39·2		
1929-30 ...	100	33·7	31·6	
1930-31 ...	100	33·0	25·6	22·0
1931-32 ...	100	39·4	23·3	17·1
1932-33 ...	100	43·5	34·0	20·2
1933-34 ...	100	38·9	34·1	24·5
1934-35 ...	100	34·7	26·0	22·3
1935-36 ...		39·6	27·0	15·6
1936-37 ...		40·0	30·8	22·7

16. It would be interesting to note here that in British India, of the 100 pupils that enter the first primary class, only 23 pass out of the fourth primary class, which is also very nearly the case in Mysore.

17. The survey shows that little progress has been made during the last decade either in expansion of elementary education or in combating illiteracy. The hopes entertained at the time of the passing of the Elementary Education Act that a great fillip would be given to expansion have not been fulfilled and the present state of things in regard to progress of elementary education indicates that the scheme as outlined in the Elementary Education Act has been practically a failure so far as expansion of elementary education is concerned. Many causes have contributed towards the disappointing result; but the more important of them may be classified as follows:—

(1) Under the scheme of the Act, responsibility for promulgation of expansion schemes has been somewhat divided. It is fixed no doubt first on the local bodies and in the event of their failure upon Government with the result that local bodies did not or would not realise their responsibility to the full and adopted a waiting attitude. The Government too did not want to force them.

(2) This passive attitude was due to a great extent to their inability and reluctance to propose any scheme which directly involved their furnishing their quota of the cost which could be done in most cases only by having recourse to the levy of fresh taxation.

(3) The local authorities were no doubt influenced by the fact that such a course would an be unpopular one at a time of agricultural and general depression.

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Thus the unwillingness of the general public to shoulder further financial burdens at that time ultimately contributed to no small extent towards the want of progress which has characterised educational activities of the Local Education Authorities during the last eight years.

18. The main obstacle in the path of expansion of elementary education has undoubtedly been finance. The weak financial position and the consequent need to have recourse to immediate further taxation have deterred the local education authorities from taking any forward step. The Committee consider that, however difficult the question of finance may be, the present state of stagnation cannot be allowed to continue any longer without detriment to the larger interests of the State and that some forward step must be taken immediately. What the nature of the step should be and how it could be financed were matters which engaged the attention of the Committee for some time. The two main principles kept in view were that substantial progress should be achieved as early as possible and that the measures, especially the financial arrangements, should be on the lines of least resistance, which should be acceptable to a large portion of the public. The Committee feel that some immediate action is necessary in this respect without waiting for a full discussion of the various other questions raised regarding methods of administration and of control which could be discussed later on. They therefore decided to send up an *ad interim* report with their recommendations on this important point.

19. They are unanimously of opinion that immediate measures must be taken to continue the rate of progress and expansion of elementary education, which were the characteristic feature in the earlier decades of the century and for this purpose would recommend the adoption of the scheme which is outlined below. The essence of their scheme is that every village in the State with a population of 500 and above should be provided with a school immediately. The limit of population, *viz.*, 500 may have to be reduced to 300 in the case of the malnad which is sparsely populated and where it is really difficult to get villages with a population of 500 and over. Appendix C shows that Shimoga has only 14 such villages without a school and Kadur about 50. For an equitable distribution of educational facilities, it will be necessary to select a fair number of villages with a population between 300 and 500.

20. Most of the villages are now formed into Village Panchayets either singly or in groups. There are about 11,500 such Village Panchayets at present and the number of schools will roughly be about 6,300. The number of Village Panchayets with a population of 500 and above in the maidan and the more important of the villages with a population between 300 and 500 in malnad which at present have no schools will number about a thousand. A list of these villages with a population of 500 and over in which there are no schools numbering about 750 is given in Appendix C. The Committee recommend that about 1,000 schools should be started so as to provide for a school in every important village with the population referred to above. It would not be possible to start these thousand schools in one year, as the necessary staff and training schools will not be available immediately. It is therefore proposed that these thousand schools should be established in the course of next four years, 250 of them being started in each year so that the persistent and genuine public demand for more schools may be met to a large extent. Fifty per cent of the schools in comparatively larger centres may have two teachers on scales Rs. 17–1–20 and Rs. 15 and the remaining 50 per cent in comparatively smaller centres may have one teacher each on Rs. 15.

21. We next come to the crux of the whole matter, *viz.*, Finance.

Details of cost have been worked out in Appendix B, a perusal of which will show that at the end of the fourth year the recurring cost will be Rs. 3,04,650 on the staff and Rs. 30,465 as indirect expenditure on inspection, administration, training of teachers and scholarships (all taken at 10 per cent of the recurring cost). Non-recurring cost, *viz.*, for equipment calculated at Rs. 150 per two-teacher school and Rs. 100 per one-teacher school would amount to Rs. 31,250 per annum during each of the four years. Cost of building is excluded on the assumption that the Village Panchayets have to furnish the buildings free of cost to the Local Education Authorities and the Government. Thus, the total cost will amount to Rs. 3,35,000 recurring per annum and Rs. 1,25,000 non-recurring for the first four years.

22. To meet this total cost, the Committee propose that the Local Education Authorities should be asked to raise the Education Cess from six pies to nine pies in the rupee. The cess collection at the former rate (6 pies) is at present about Rs. 5,50,000 a year. At the enhanced rate of 9 pies, an additional sum of Rs. 2,75,000 could be added to the resources of the Local Education Authorities. As per Section 29 of the Elementary Education Act, Government will have to bear not less than one-half of the recurring and non-recurring cost and the Local Education Authorities will have to bear the rest. Assuming that the two agencies contribute each half the amount, an additional sum of Rs. 5,50,000 can be secured for the expansion of elementary education. Any amount realised over and above what is immediately necessary during the first few years may be utilised temporarily for improvement of elementary education in the areas concerned.

23. In some districts it is considered that it is not likely that the proceeds of the Railway Cess (of three pies in the rupee) would be utilised in the near future for the extension of railways or other communications and it is proposed that the amount that could be spared from the levy of the cess may be earmarked for the expansion of elementary education, if the District Boards agree to this procedure, whether it be in lieu of the additional education cess here proposed or in addition to it.

Messrs. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya and S. C. Malliah, while approving of the necessity of the above scheme of expansion, dissent only in the matter of the levy of the extra education cess of three pies in the rupee to meet the cost of expansion in the districts. They are of the opinion that the entire cost of the proposed scheme should be borne by the Government.

24. The above recommendations dispose of, partly at any rate, the first broad issue raised in the beginning of this report and, to some extent, the third. We have been considering the second and fourth issues also. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to collect some data not found usually in the administration reports of the Education Department but which are vitally necessary for coming to correct conclusions.

25. The Committee reserve for further consideration the other important questions in connection with the terms of reference. Next to the question of expansion, the most important of them is the question of administration, *i.e.*, whether elementary education should be administered on the lines of the present Act or whether the State should take that responsibility as suggested in certain quarters. Questions relating to avoidance of wastage in elementary education by making continued attendance after a boy joins a school compulsory for a specified number of years, adjusting the courses of study so as to ensure permanent literacy in students, the feasibility of introducing any scheme on the lines of the Wardha Scheme or any other scheme and the desirability as to whether there should be any kind of compulsion, will be considered by the Committee later on and a further report submitted to Government.

26. The object of this *interim* report is to bring the urgency of the question of expansion before the authorities concerned and to enable the local bodies, after due sanction of the proposals by Government, to take all necessary steps well in advance. The Committee would suggest, if there is no objection, the publication of the report for the information of the general public.

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI (*Chairman*).
N. S. SUBBA RAO.
M. SULTAN MOHIYUDDIN.
K. V. ANANTARAMAN.
M. VENKATESA IYENGER.
MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN.
D. V. GUNDAPPA.
D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.
H. R. GURUV REDDY.
H. LINGAPPA.
S. C. MALLIAH.
BALE SIDDALINGA SETTY.
K. N. KINI (*Secretary*).

BANGALORE,

16th October 1938.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE1—The number of Primary schools and pupils during the last 25 years.

Year	Boys		Girls		Total No. of Schools	Total No. of Pupils
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils		
1910-11 ...	1,866	65,956	211	9,848	2,077	75,804
1915-16 ...	4,512	1,41,186	418	16,972	4,930	1,58,158
1916-17 ...	6,337	2,14,685	490	21,771	6,827	2,36,456
1917-18 ...	8,207	2,33,624	554	23,977	8,761	2,57,601
1918-19 ...	8,966	2,19,797	630	23,375	9,596	2,43,172
1919-20 ...	8,806	2,20,801	616	22,199	9,422	2,43,000
1920-21 ...	8,206	1,99,801	594	22,173	8,800	2,21,974
1921-22 ...	6,216	1,75,301	566	22,451	6,782	1,97,752
1922-23 ...	6,504	1,96,359	692	32,554	7,196	2,28,913
1923-24 ...	6,554	2,09,218	729	34,961	7,283	2,44,179
1924-25 ...	5,448	2,11,902	700	35,901	6,148	2,47,803
1925-26 ...	5,462	2,16,109	703	36,153	6,165	2,52,262
1926-27 ...	5,658	2,24,372	705	35,474	6,363	2,59,846
1927-28 ...	5,630	2,22,149	706	37,811	6,336	2,59,960
1928-29 ...	5,677	2,19,802	704	35,112	6,381	2,54,914
1929-30 ...	5,875	2,30,296	580	31,976	6,455	2,62,272
1930-31 ...	5,857	2,22,816	538	31,443	6,395	2,54,259
1931-32 ...	5,676	2,10,944	523	31,297	6,199	2,42,241
1932-33 ...	5,706	2,14,897	537	32,294	6,243	2,47,191
1933-34 ...	5,718	2,13,802	536	32,471	6,254	2,46,273
1934-35 ...	5,735	2,16,721	515	32,857	6,240	2,49,578
1935-36 ...	5,783	2,17,063	503	33,197	6,286	2,50,260
1936-37 ...	5,868	2,31,684	487	33,415	6,355	2,65,109

APPENDIX B.

The cost of starting 1,000 Primary Schools in the State, fifty per cent of which in comparatively bigger villages will have two teachers with scales Rs. 17—1—20 and Rs. 15 and the remaining 50 per cent in comparatively smaller villages will have one teacher on Rs. 15 is estimated below, it being taken that 250 schools will be broght into existence each year during the next four years, 125 of them being two-teachers and 125 being one-teacher schools.

125 two teachers schools.

Recurring cost.

Scale :- 1 (17—1—20); 1 (15).
Contingency 0—8—0.
M. O. C. 0—6—0

Annual cost :—	Rs.
Teachers	51,600
Contingency	750
M. O. C.	562½
Total ...	52,912½

125 one teacher schools.

Scale :—1 (15).
Contingency 0—4—0.
M. O. C. 0—4—0.

Annual cost :—	Rs.
Teachers	22,500
Contingency	375
M. O. C.	375
Total ...	23,250

Total annual recurring cost of establishing the proposed 250 schools a year is therefore (Rs. 52,912½ plus Rs. 23,250) or Rs. 76,162½.

Non-recurring cost of equipment calculated at Rs. 150 per two-teachers School and Rs. 100 for one-teacher School is Rs. 31,250 per annum during each of the four years.

(Cost of buildings is excluded on the assumption that the Village Panchayets will have to furnish the buildings free of cost to Local Education Authorities and the Government.)

The recurring and non-recurring cost during each of the four year period will be :—

Year.	*Recurring.*	*Non-recurring.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1st Year	76,162½	31,250
2nd „	152,325	31,250
3rd „	228,487½	31,250
4th „	304,650	31,250

There is the indirect expenditure on (1) inspection and administration and (2) Schoolarships and training of teachers which may be taken to be about 10 per cent of the recurring cost. Thus provision will have to be made for this too as noted below :—

	Rs.
1st Year	7,616¼
2nd „	15,232½
3rd „	22,848¾
4th „	30,465

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APPENDIX C.

List showing the names of villages with a population of 500 and above having no Primary Schools at present in the State.

Shimoga District.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of village	Population	Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of village	Population
1	Shimoga Taluk	Koppa	930	8	Nagar Taluk	Gavatur	589
2	Do do	Syderkallahalli	559	9	Tirthahalli do	Arlapura	503
3	Kumsi do	Singanahalli	516	10	Do do	Bileve	514
4	Harnali do	Doddayerehalli	548	11	Do do	Yadehalli	510
5	Shikarpura Taluk	Balur	551	13	Do do	Muniyur	671
6	Sagar do	Bhimaneri	511	13	Do do	Arehalli	725
7	Do do	Kudurur	565	14	Do do	Balehalli	668

Tumkur District.

1	Tumkur Taluk	Upparahalli	531	56	Pavagada Taluk	Hussinpura	642*
2	Do	Gangaonahalli	693	57	Do	Kamanadurga	379
3	Do	Ragimuddenahalli	549	58	Do	Bettadakelaginahalli	875
4	Do	Lakkenahalli	641	59	Do	Rapte	1,285
5	Do	Ahobalaagrahara	854	60	Do	Vollur	1,121
6	Do	Kendagihalli	526	61	Do	Nagalapura	511
7	Do	Kesaramadu	747	62	Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	Singadahalli	582
8	Do	Kolihalli	527	63	Do	Chikkennagere	588
9	Do	Sasalu	539	64	Do	Thammadihalli	983
10	Do	Mudgere	518	65	Do	Thimmalapura	861
11	Madhugiri Taluk	Sivanagere	713	66	Do	Bellara	691
12	Do	Avaragal	553	67	Gubbi Taluk	Naranahalli	567
13	Do	Mallanayakanahalli	567	68	Do	Sigehalli	583
14	Do	Thippapura	569	69	Do	Galaga	592*
15	Do	Kamsanahalli	560	70	Do	Chikkonahalli	1,000
16	Do	Kasinaikanahalli	514	71	Do	Thalekuppa	536
17	Do	Girigondanahalli	580	72	Do	Nallur	515
18	Koratagere Taluk	Taraihy	569	73	Do	Madenahalli	578
19	Do	Dasalkunte	635	74	Do	Kallahalli	711
20	Do	Soorenahalli	646	75	Do	Kumbarahalli	669
21	Do	Kodlahalli	556	76	Do	Doddagaraghatta	589
22	Do	Budamaranahalli	500	77	Tiptur Taluk	Dasarighatta	733
23	Do	Biaranahalli	583	78	Do	Sivara	541
24	Do	Raddihalli	600	79	Do	Settihalli	645
25	Do	Dodpalanahalli	787	80	Do	Bilegere	741
26	Sira Taluk	Bidarakere	514	81	Do	Masavanaghatta	700
27	Do	Buvanahalli	521	82	Do	Mathighatta	672
28	Do	Seebiagrahara	1,363	83	Turuvekere Taluk	Kanakur	528
29	Do	Seebi	908	84	Do	Nagalapura	544
30	Do	Thuppadakona	562	85	Do	Mugalur	587
31	Do	Shykadadu	641	86	Do	Aralikere	640
32	Do	Kamagondanahalli	1,068	87	Do	Talakere	739
33	Do	Dyagerehalli	778	88	Do	Thuruvekeregrama	553
34	Do	Hemdore	1,920	19	Do	Toremavinahalli	656
35	Do	Agrahara	518	90	Do	Settihalli	656
36	Do	Kotti	785	91	Kunigal Taluk	Arakere	532*
37	Do	Bejjihalli	520	02	Do	Kamatadahalli	588
38	Do	Chikkabanagere	809	93	Do	Kadamathikere	516
39	Do	Badamaranahalli	1,026	94	Do	Thuvvekere	611
40	Do	Yadaladku	711	95	Do	Nademavinapura	668*
41	Do	Handikunte	529	96	Do	Handalagere	514
42	Pavagada Taluk	Kanivehalli	742	97	Do	Kondavathi	542
43	Do	Kodimadu	582	98	Do	Kenchanahalli	611
44	Do	Kadamalakunte	527	99	Do	Chowdanakuppe	597
45	Do	Naliganahalli	716	100	Do	Thavarekere	771
46	Do	Pavagadagrama	774	101	Do	Neelathanahalli	611
47	Do	Viralagondi	529	102	Do	Bagenahalli	606
48	Do	Kyataganahalli	544	103	Do	Madikehalli	598
49	Do	Kotagudda	726	104	Do	Sobaganahalli	572
50	Do	Gollanakunte	1,087	105	Do	Kempanahalli	1,043*
51	Do	Thimmalanayakana Betta	843	106	Do	Katharighatta	709
52	Do	Mugadalabetta	603	107	Do	Kadasinganahalli	593
53	Do	Chikkahalli	873	108	Do	Gottikere	810
54	Do	Sasalakunte	908	109	Do	Hutridurga	612
55	Do	Kyataganacharlu	1,458				

Bangalore District.

1	Bangalore Taluk	Kanalabyrasandra	1,066	24	Bangalore Taluk	Kaggadasa	640
2	Do	Kempapura	1,924	25	Do	Chelukere	800
3	Do	Gangenahalli	567	26	Do	Thannisandra	800
4	Do	Cholanayakanahalli	633	27	Do	Dasarahalli	595
5	Do	Devarajivanahalli	2,915	28	Do	Byrasandra	627
6	Do	Lingarajapura	587	29	Do	Mahadevapura	534
7	Do	Kethamaranahalli	1,322	30	Do	Vibhuthipura	613
8	Do	Peenya	603	31	Do	Hagadur	1,504
9	Do	Srigandhadakanalu	548	32	Devanhalli Taluk	Ibasapura	546
10	Do	Sasuveguruvanahalli	585	33	Do	Tharahunise	509
11	Do	Kodihalli	803	34	Do	Maranahalli	757
12	Do	Bellandur	674	35	Do	Venkatagirikote	503
13	Do	Sonahamse	530	36	Do	Harohalli	500
14	Do	Ijaipura	569	37	Nelamangala Taluk	Agalakuppe	513
15	Do	Jakkasandra	937	38	Do	Somapura	649
16	Do	Thavarekere	1,596	39	Do	Halenijagal	505
17	Do	Hulimavu	589	40	Magadi Taluk	Sathanur	826
18	Do	Kothanur	757	41	Do	Ajjanahalli	667
19	Do	Gulakmale	510	42	Do	Hanchikuppe	668
20	Do	Thattakuppe	501	43	Do	Chikkasolur	544
21	Do	Byrasandra	841	44	Do	Basavanahalli	507
22	Do	Addeviswanathapura	528	45	Do	Kodihalli	546
23	Do	Kallikere	831	46	Do	Morur	579

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

BANGALORE DISTRICT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of village	Population
47	Magadi Taluk	Gangonahalli	684
48	Do	Chikkahalli	560
49	Do	Talekere	505
50	Do	Doddaomanahalli	524
51	Do	Neralekere	1,188
52	Anekal Taluk	Mantapa	721
53	Do	Hulehalli	684
54	Channapatna Taluk	Annammanagudi	825
55	Do	Chikkamalur	583
56	Do	Thogatikere	968
57	Do	Brahmmipura	701
58	Do	Mogenahalli	780
59	Do	Nalaghatta	565
60	Do	Sanabhanahalli	559
61	Do	Santhemugenahalli	986
62	Do	Yeliyur	719
63	Do	Vyalanayakanahalli	1,889
64	Do	Krishnapura	623
65	Do	Kondapura	607
66	Do	Dyavapatna	729
67	Do	Neralur	1,042
68	Do	Nelamookanahalli	892
69	Do	Banenthanahalli	1,259
70	Do	Virupakshapura	1,118
71	Do	Hunasanahalli	869
72	Do	Haniyur	789
73	Do	Harokoppa	890
74	Do	Kaligere	550
75	Do	Javarahalli	603
76	Do	Marchenahalli	580
77	Closepet Taluk	Kettohalli	762
78	Do	Bommachanahalli	816
79	Do	Akkur	707
80	Do	Annammanahalli	590
81	Do	Erehalli	691
82	Do	Samanahalli	817
83	Do	Doddasulikere	613
84	Do	Melehalli	802
85	Do	Virupasandra	635
86	Do	Anchalli	570
87	Do	Nagohalli	781
88	Do	Venkojanahalli	779
89	Do	Halikere-Gonnur	1,268
90	Do	Adisandra	613
91	Do	Kodiyalakaranahalli	898
92	Do	Kenchanakuppe	710
93	Do	Kanchipanahalli	691
94	Closepet Taluk	Bannegere	576
95	Do	Shanamangala	587
96	Kankanhalli Taluk	Alimaranahalli	611
97	Do	Anachavadi	801
98	Do	Kabbihalli	607
99	Do	Keralasasandra	511
100	Do	Ganalu	639
101	Do	Chirasakuppe	585
102	Do	Kamasandra	584
103	Do	Bekuppe	721
104	Do	Murukani	693
105	Do	Virupasandra	607
106	Do	Sigekote	857
107	Do	Kalagondahalli	722
108	Do	Kagalahalli	720
109	Do	Kalliganahalli	677
110	Do	Doddakalbalu	755
111	Do	Mudenahalli	382
112	Do	Alanatha	760
113	Do	Eranagere	558
114	Do	Kolegondahalli	1,533
115	Do	Garasanda	846
116	Do	Ganganahalli	640
117	Do	Thattikere	510
118	Do	Doddasabbahalli	825
119	Do	Gollahalli	779
120	Do	Doddakoppa	505
121	Do	Nayakanahalli	620
122	Do	Mahimanahalli	557
123	Do	Hukunda	1,144
124	Do	Kemmale	546
125	Do	Kanchanahalli	643
126	Do	Kabbalu	711
127	Do	Gerehalli	795
128	Do	Chudahalli	493
129	Do	Nagarasankote	782
130	Do	Avaremal	1,088
131	Do	Godur	766
132	Do	Chilur	1,196
133	Do	Thonasandra	570
134	Do	Therubini	724
135	Do	Thattekere	543
136	Do	Seduvanagere	654
137	Do	Banavasi	790
138	Do	Malligenahalu	646
139	Do	Muniyanabalu	614

Chitaldrug District.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of village	Population
1	Chitaldrug Taluk	Ingunabalu	507
2	Do	Uppanayakanahalli	609
3	Do	Gonur	1,102
4	Do	Chikkonahalli	597
5	Do	Sujjanakere	604
6	Do	Lyyanahalli	583
7	Do	Alaghatta	553
8	Do	Chikkapura	752
9	Do	Palya	693
10	Do	Siddappanahalli	564
11	Do	Alagavadi	688
12	Do	Gamudra	1,237
13	Do	Kelagere	745
14	Do	Chalihalli	635
15	Do	Nandihalli	644
16	Do	Bhadrapurghatta	765
17	Do	Heggere	501
18	Do	Chikkabbigere	556
19	Challakere Taluk	Kurudahalli	687
20	Do	Gorlahatte	545
21	Do	Nannivala	1,093
22	Do	Siddapura	536
23	Do	Obanahatti	621
24	Do	Jogihatti	613
25	Do	Devarahalli	824
26	Do	Nalagethanahalli	614
27	Do	Varavu	742
28	Do	Kyadigunte	616
29	Do	Yelagatti	651
30	Do	Kyathegondanahalli	552
31	Do	Guddahalli	561
32	Do	Chittanayakanahalli	653
33	Do	Mallasamudra	674
34	Do	Madalagatte	672
35	Molakalmuru Taluk	Kalmanayakanahalli	592
36	Do	Tunakaralhalli	700
37	Do	Mogenahalli	535
38	Do	Bommadevanasalli	571
39	Do	Venkatapura	591
40	Jagalur Taluk	Kattigehalli	607
41	Do	Jammapura	612
42	Do	Bisanavalli	529
43	Do	Uchangipura	1,100
44	Do	Chadragolla	598
45	Do	Gadimakunte	624
46	Do	Guruviddapur	693
47	Do	Thammatihalli	650
48	Do	Yerrisakatte	535
49	Do	Hosahalu	592
50	Davangere Taluk	Kadadla	501
51	Do	Halakunda	711
52	Davangere Taluk	Gollarahalli	600
53	Do	Hulikatte	688
54	Harihar Sub-Taluk	Kanibetkere	1,021
55	Do	Kokkanur	1,145
56	Do	Hindasagatte	542
57	Holalkere Taluk	Bommenahatte	588
58	Do	Malenahalli	513
59	Do	Gulihatti	577
60	Do	Doddaghatta	959
61	Do	Ramenahalli	507
62	Do	Kodagavalli	845
63	Do	Gowdihatti	519
64	Hosadurga Taluk	Kundur	651
65	Do	Bokkereru	607
66	Do	Hunavinadu	654
67	Do	Honekere	503
68	Do	Kachavadi	66
69	Do	Doddatekalavathi	585
70	Do	Attihunase	776
71	Do	Uparigenahalli	693
72	Do	Kolahal	714
73	Do	Gulihonnahalli	671
74	Do	Gollarahalli	609
75	Do	Tubanavarti	757
76	Do	Nalukere	545
77	Do	Seemenahalli	510
78	Do	Gurusiga	613
79	Do	Thandaga	671
80	Do	Neralekere	850
81	Hiriyur Taluk	Ambalagere	655
82	Do	Pitlali	525
83	Do	Byadarahalli	760
84	Do	Musenal	1,357
85	Do	Hariyanagenna	570
86	Do	Huvvinahole	585
87	Do	Adiralu	656
88	Do	Bisenahalli	669
89	Do	Bhimasagiri	824
90	Do	Mylakalarahalli	585
91	Do	Kalavibagi	718
92	Do	Chudasiddevvanahalli	656
93	Do	Voddikere	712
94	Do	Galya	591
95	Do	Sugur	527
96	Do	Halagaladdi	800
97	Do	Kasturirangappanahalli	764
98	Do	Kamvala	861
99	Do	Javanagondanahalli	649
100	Do	Dandavara	670
101	Do	Pilali	662
102	Do	Vellodakere	797

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APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Hassan District.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of village	Population
1	Hassan Taluk	Chikkakondagola	510
2	Do	Jodi Thattekere	689
3	Do	Bommanayakanahalli	509
4	Do	Jodihandinakere	1,202
5	Do	Hirihalli	535
6	Arsikere Taluk	Annayallanahalli	529
7	Do	Thalalur	603
8	Do	Bommenahalli	542
9	Do	Habbanaghatta	770
10	Do	Korenahalli	553
11	Do	Byragondanahalli	594
12	Do	Sannasettihalli	537
13	Do	Chattanahalli	519
14	Do	Thumbadevarahalli	550
15	Do	Malali	508
16	Do	Abbava	617
17	Arsikere Taluk	Kadmane	1,561
18	Arkalgud Taluk	Chikarkalgud	520
19	Do	Kenchammanahosahalli	517
20	Do	Chikkanahalli	802
21	Hole Narsipur Taluk	Doddabyagathavalli	940
22	Do	Mallappanahalli	572
23	Do	Gulganjihalli	523
24	Do	Menaganahalli	505
25	Do	Voddanahalli	565
26	Channarayapatna Taluk	Gowdagere	609
27	Do	Sagaravalli	615
28	Do	Kodihalli	572
29	Do	Karehalli	666
30	Do	Kembal	607
31	Do	Balaganchi	534
32	Do	Dinka	535

Kadur District.

1	Kadur Taluk	Macheri	613
2	Do	Ramanahalli	527
3	Do	Oppa Hunse	500
4	Do	Kallukere	534
5	Do	Basur	527
6	Do	Hiriyur	1,403
7	Do	Keresante	751
8	Do	Byaladahalli	547
9	Do	Lingadahalli	882
10	Do	Hobahalli	902
11	Do	Jiganehalli	530
12	Do	Hullehally	646
13	Tarikere Taluk	Hebbur	720
14	Do	Bavoor	561
15	Do	Kamanadurga	789
16	Do	Thanigebyle	944
17	Do	Nagavangala	563
18	Narasimharajpura Sub-Taluk.	Kanabur	1,312
19	Do	Karkeswara	911
20	Do	Korohadlu	617
21	Do	Bannur	507
22	Mudigere Taluk	Hukondanahally	931
23	Do	Kammaragodu	995
24	Do	Jogannakere	814
25	Do	Hosahalli	955
26	Mudigere Taluk	Koove	1,043
27	Do	Javali	656
28	Do	Thanudi	843
29	Do	Thalagodu	504
30	Do	Mavinakere	4,088
31	Chikmagalur Taluk	Aradahalli	793
32	Do	Cheunagondanahalli	590
33	Do	Thalibalia	575
34	Do	Thogaribankal	1,058
35	Do	Pandaravalli	993
36	Do	Sugudavane	781
37	Do	Havalli	748
38	Do	Bidare	844
39	Koppa Taluk	Narasipura	871
40	Do	Nugge	653
41	Do	Chavalamane	551
42	Do	Markal	529
43	Do	Adigebyle	808
44	Do	Attikodige	838
45	Do	Guddekatte	1,062
46	Do	Bettadakolalu	504
47	Do	Yelamadalu	749
48	Do	Hiregadde	903
49	Do	Honnegundi	514
50	Do	Hosuru	602
51	Do	Huligardy	667

Mysore District.

1	Mysore Taluk	Kesare	596
2	Do	Gungaraladhatra	586
3	Do	Gopalapura	953
4	Do	Torayanakatur	687
5	Do	Doddakatur	593
6	Do	Keralu	622
7	Do	Gudamadahalli	663
8	Do	Bhutagalli	504
9	Do	Hadachana	546
10	Krishnarajnagar Taluk	Kamenaballi	841
11	Do	Kalenahalli	592
12	Do	Narayanapura	621
13	Do	Saligrama	716
14	Do	Hosahalli	564
15	Do	Adaganahalli	817
16	Do	Kuppe	1,473
17	Do	Nadappanahalli	521
18	Do	Dadadahalli	551
19	Do	Lakkikuppe	604
20	Do	Halemirle	784
21	Do	Kanchanakere	615
22	Do	Haramballi	536
23	Hunsur Taluk	Jajagere	901
24	Do	Maradur	686
25	Do	Modur	695
26	Do	Marur	623
27	Do	Manahabayanahalli	592
28	Do	Hirikyatanahalli	999
29	Do	Gerasahalli	586
30	Do	Bolanahalli	987
31	Do	Singanalurahalli	561
32	Do	Husenpura	540
33	Do	Kelaganahalli	645
34	Do	Boraganahalli	633
35	Do	Haralali	609
36	Periyapatna Sub-Taluk	Komalapura	556
37	Do	Gorahalli	782
38	Do	Thamadahalli	613
39	Do	Maradur	804
40	Do	Settihalli	608
41	Do	Haradur	536
42	Do	Jodialanaballi	838
43	Heggaddevankote Taluk	Chakahalli	554
44	Do	Matakere	504
45	Do	Saragur	870
46	Do	Moliyur	633
47	Do	Hadanur	798
48	Do	Iyanur Marigudi Jungle	552
49	Do	Kakanakote Plantation	814
50	Gundlupet Taluk	Koridagala	501
51	Do	Kodahalli	756
52	Gundlupet Taluk	Bettahalli	603
53	Do	Mukahalli	644
54	Do	Sindanapura	560
55	Do	Kannagala	733
56	Do	Belavadi	544
57	Do	Beeranahalli	988
58	Do	Chikkati	823
59	Do	Toravalli	511
60	Do	Nitre	977
61	Do	Belachalavadi	883
62	Do	Yedavanahalli	956
63	Do	Hasaguli	810
64	Do	Harayala	1,237
65	Do	Kilasur	1,997
66	Do	Charakanahalli	532
67	Do	Lakkur	613
68	Do	Voddagere	596
69	Do	Syanadrahalli	608
70	Do	Horadahalli	592
71	Chamarajanagar Taluk	Kestur	684
72	Do	Kudlur	2,056
73	Do	Kadahalli	509
74	Do	Muthige	616
75	Do	Yalakur	595
76	Do	Yadur	878
77	Do	Somawarpete	787
78	Do	Handrakalli	891
79	Do	Hullapura	714
80	Do	Ankanasettipura	639
81	Do	Voddagallupura	557
82	Do	Honnahalli	575
83	Do	Katnavadi	594
84	Do	Veganadabundi	536
85	Do	Albur	737
86	Do	Kavudavadi	636
87	Do	Chatipura	731
88	Do	Talapur	842
89	Do	Lesavalli	716
90	Do	Mudlagrahara	770
91	Do	Kechamballi	565
92	Do	Guthur	640
93	Do	Punajur	979
94	Nanjangud Taluk	Uppanahalli	636
95	Do	Kugalur	713
96	Do	Kurahatti	678
97	Do	Kasavanahalli	646
98	Do	Chandalapura	860
99	Do	Surahalli	966
100	Do	Harahalli	647
101	Do	Hunsanalu	509
102	Do	Alathur	681

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

MYSORE DISTRICT—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of village	Population
103	Nanjangud Taluk	... mmada ...	543
104	Do	... Tarumadu ...	706
105	Do	... Nandigunda ...	880
106	Do	... Mudanalli	1,249
107	Do	... Maralu ...	614
108	Do	... Yeregalli ...	686
109	Do	... Kalasamudu ...	547
110	Do	... Egali ...	565
111	Do	... Gopinathanahalli ...	654
112	Do	... Chinnamandli ...	656
113	Do	... Mudlapura ...	634
114	Do	... Kurugunda ...	776
115	Do	... Kastavaradipura ...	795
116	Do	... Chikkevvalandhe ...	601
117	Do	... Paraguda ...	642
118	Do	... Tumbadi ...	541
119	Do	... Bidya ...	539
120	Do	... Anchipura ...	666
121	Do	... Kuppanahalli ...	827
122	Do	... Kasur ...	700
123	Do	... Nellikkapura ...	567
124	Do	... Lakkur ...	797
125	T. Narsipur Taluk	... Chowrahalli ...	605
126	Do	... Bommanayakanahalli ...	539
127	Do	... Yadahare ...	964
128	Do	... Kalegowdanahalli ...	690
129	Do	... Gudijahur ...	570
130	Do	... Honnegowdanahalli ...	799
131	Do	Asare	6[illegible]
132	Do	... Koppana ...	770
133	Do	... Kadabur ...	758
134	Do	... Nanjangala ...	610
135	Do	... Thorevala ...	571
136	Do	... Doddapura ...	588
137	Do	... Maravapura ...	675
138	Do	... Nagadahalli ...	714
139	Do	... Artanalli ...	954
140	Do	... Antanahalli ...	515
141	Do	... Kuchalli ...	646
142	Do	... Kuntanahalli ...	561
143	Do	... Gowravahalli ...	509
144	Do	... Chennarahalli ...	927
145	Do	... Doddakharodu ...	758
146	Do	... Kuppahalli ...	576
147	Do	... Mukanahalli ...	518
148	Do	Basavanahalli ...	811
149	Do	... Nidugahalli ...	674
150	Do	... Mulliya ...	948
151	Do	... Siddarthyatanahalli ...	912
152	Do	... Kenegowdahi ...	570
153	Do	... Kotapura ...	727
154	Do	... Chikkaboovahalli ...	526
155	Do	... Poonahalli ...	629
156	Seringapatam Taluk	... Subbanaikkanoppe ...	603
157	Do	Allapatna ...	591
158	Do	... Algodu ...	513
159	Do	... Gundubasahali ...	986
160	Do	... Bannahalli ...	548
161	Do	... Mavinagadde ...	972
162	Do	... Veliyannanahalli ...	561
163	Do	... Kurubarasettihalli ...	669
164	Do	... Chikkadi ...	962
165	Do	... Chikkamarle ...	872
166	Do	... Thammannahalli ...	503
167	Do	... Thonnur ...	723
168	Do	... Vadesamudra ...	623
169	Do	... Paiya ...	656
170	Do	... Sambanahalli ...	503
171	Mandya Taluk	... Chotanahalli ...	976
172	Do	... Biliegalu ...	504
173	Do	... Kelenahalli ...	586
174	Do	... Channanahalli ...	648
175	Do	... Mangala ...	623
176	Do	... Uyyerkasalgere ...	769
177	Do	... Hebbalakoppa ...	556
178	Do	... Kirugundur ...	603
179	Do	... Betrahalli ...	616
180	Do	... Belkuli ...	601
181	Do	... Marehakanahalli ...	687
182	Do	... Muttonaikanakatte ...	525
183	Mandya Taluk	... Hanu ...	[illegible]
184	Do	... Muddegowdanahalli ...	568
185	Do	... Honnegowdanahalli ...	77
186	Do	... Hunagenahalli ...	561
187	Do	... Konsale ...	726
188	Do	... Kadalgatta ...	710
189	Do	... Kiravagilu ...	693
190	Do	... Bellenna ...	725
191	Do	... Marasinganahalli ...	[illegible]
192	Do	... Navile ...	[illegible]
193	Do	... Kabbari ...	580
194	Do	... Goravanahalli ...	[illegible]
195	Do	... Neelakantanahalli ...	[illegible]
196	Do	... Bellur ...	587
197	Do	... Hagalanahalli ...	[illegible]
198	Nagamangala Taluk	... Nerlekere ...	610
199	Do	... Bettanahalli ...	670
200	Do	... Mallenahalli ...	554
201	Do	... Lakanayakanakere ...	602
202	Do	... Tattahalli ...	512
203	Do	... Gowdanahalli ...	[illegible]
204	Do	... Kalidevarahalli ...	[illegible]
205	Do	... Channapura ...	851
206	Do	... Mannahalli ...	[illegible]
207	Krishnarajapete Taluk	... Kumanahalli ...	[illegible]
208	Do	... Kadlekuppe ...	616
209	Do	... Bommanahalli ...	519
210	Do	... Medur ...	[illegible]
211	Do	... Yelagerenahalli ...	670
212	Do	... Heggadihalli ...	521
213	Do	... Alambadi Kaval ...	568
214	Do	... Pura ...	[illegible]
215	Do	... Doddatagahalli ...	623
216	Do	... Savalu ...	623
217	Do	... Agale ...	965
218	Do	... Hubbanahalli ...	591
219	Do	... Honnamahalli ...	684
220	Do	... Doddaganganahalli ...	659
221	Do	... Bachahalli ...	675
222	Do	... Basthihalli ...	1,[illegible]
223	Do	... Bilikere ...	771
224	Do	... Malligere ...	542
225	Malavalli Taluk	... Attavanalli ...	604
226	Do	... Kamagola ...	689
227	Do	... Nidagatta ...	653
228	Do	... Hullahalli ...	[illegible]
229	Do	... Kadahalli ...	[illegible]
230	Do	... Ganaka ...	593
231	Do	... Palehonnige ...	700
232	Do	... Kiravagilu ...	706
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